

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, March 22.

Ellinore, March 1. The Sound is full of ice, and likewise as far as can be seen from hence down the Cattagat.
 Ellinore, March 3. The frost continues, though not so severe, and the Sound is still closed.
 The Amphitruon, Hadenquift, from Gottenburg to Douglas in the life of Man, could not make the said harbour, on account of strong easterly winds, and having met with considerable damage in violent storms the ad and 9th instant, is now in Dublin harbour repairing.
 The Joff, Campbell, from Scotland to Naatz, was lost on the coast of Ireland.
 The Queen Charlotte, Henderson, from London to Bermuda, was well the 23d of Nov. last, in lat. 21. N. long. 33. W.
 The Aurora, Wells, from London to Dublin, is put into Cork by contrary winds.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, March 21.

COUNSEL were called to the bar, to be heard on the adjourned consideration of the appeal of the Earl of Hopetoun and the York Buildings Company, when, after hearing the appellant's counsel, the interlocutors complained of were affirmed. The order of the day being then read, for their Lordships to be summoned, Lord *Ferrers* rose up, and entered first upon the chapter of packet-boats, and the great saving it would be to the public, if they were put under certain regulations and restrictions; that at present the packets to and from Lisbon (many of which are 200 tons burthen) are well known to carry on smuggling in so large a way, as not only to injure the salt trade, but greatly affect the public revenue. His Lordship entered next upon the second chapter, and which he read from a printed copy; the subject of which was the registering of 40,000 seamen, always to be ready at a very short notice to man our ships of war in case of a sudden rupture. As soon as his Lordship had read the plan, and which is the same as has been lately handed about, he concluded with moving, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to desire his Majesty will be graciously pleased to order the proper officer to lay before this House a list of all the packet-boats, with the number of officers and men on board each, and the expenses attending the same, &c." and then sat down.
 Lord *Tankerville* said a few words upon the first part of the motion which respected the packet-boats; after which the motion was read by the Lord Chancellor, and, upon the question being put, it passed in the negative without a division.
 A bill for repairing Perth roads was presented, and read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 21.

THIS day, Mr Phillips, Chairman of the Seaford election Committee, made the following report to the House, viz.
 1st, That the Right Hon. Henry Viscount Neville is not duly elected.
 2d, That the Hon. Sir Peter Parker, Knt. is not duly elected.
 The said determination was ordered to be entered on the Journals of the House.
 A new writ for the election of two Barons for Seaford was then moved and ordered.
 Mr Mitford presented a table of rates of Customs and Excise duties in Scotland.
 Mr Drummond and Mr Roe, two of the Commissioners of public accounts, presented under order of the House, Petitions from Newcastle, Newcastle, 18th, and Lyne, relative to a reform in the duties on salt; the same were read, and ordered to lie on the table.
 The House having resolved itself into a committee on the importation and exportation of corn and grain,
 Mr Alderman *Newnham*, after mentioning the hardships which many parts of the country suffered from the inefficiency of the present laws and regulations relative to the importation and exportation of grain, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of amending and extending those that now subsist.
 Mr *Duncombe* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectually regulating the mode of electing knights of the shire for the county of York. These regulations he stated as not meant to be general, but as adapted to the particular necessities of that county. Leave was granted.
 The Lord Advocate of Scotland presented a petition from a numerous body of the weavers of Glasgow. This petition, he said, was not from the operative weavers, but from a set of men fall as respectable. It complained of the taxes imposed on cotton and mullin, and prayed relief. The petition was then brought up, and referred to a Committee.
 Sir John *Wrottesley* presented a petition from the manufacturers of Wolverhampton against the intended commercial system with Ireland.
 Mr *Crugar* brought up a petition of a similar nature from the merchants of Bristol. He mentioned that the alarm of the Irish commercial system was so extensive among his constituents, that 99 out of 100 thought they would be perfectly ruinous to this country. This, and the other petition, were referred to the consideration of the Committee on Irish affairs.
 Mr *Smith* presented a petition from the Manufacturers of Nottingham, praying to be heard by counsel against the regulations intended to be adopted with respect to Ireland. In presenting this petition, he begged leave to declare his sentiments as to the slavish doctrine of voting according to the commands of constituents, a doctrine which he reprobated, as derogatory to the honour and dignity of every member of that House. In the present instance, his constituents had directed him to oppose the Irish resolutions in toto. As to how he would vote, he declared, he should be influenced by the arguments he should hear when the business came to be finally discussed. At present he did not see, that the manufacturers of Nottingham would be at all injured by the regulation about to be adopted, and till evidence was produced to the contrary, he did not think he should change his opinion.
 Mr *Fox* said, he was not at all convinced from what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman, that the manufacturers of Nottingham would not suffer by the commercial system with Ireland; on the contrary, he was of opinion, that they would be very materially injured, not only in the importation of Irish goods, but also by the importation of foreign goods, under the name of Irish.
 Mr *Pitt* begged to inform the Hon. Gentleman (Mr *Fox*) that the duty to be laid on stockings would almost amount to a prohibition.
 Mr *Fox* said, if the duty was to be ten thousand per cent. he should not alter his opinion as to the injury the manufacturers of Nottingham would sustain.
 Mr *Pitt* said, he supposed that a total prohibition would

not tend to alter the Hon. Gentleman's opinion, if it could not be done by a duty of ten thousand per cent.
 Lord *Norfolk*, on the other hand, contended, that there was a great difference between the actual prohibition of any commodity, and the subjecting it to high duties, amounting to a prohibition; the latter was opening a door to smuggling, which a total prohibition would shut. He was, therefore, of opinion, that his Hon. friend was right in what he had asserted.
 Mr *Pitt* replied, that this was a subject which would hereafter come under the consideration of the House. The conversation ending here, and several members having applied for leave to go out of town in various pretences,
 Mr *Pitt* rose and said, that though he was by no means disposed to put any Gentleman to inconvenience; yet such was the urgency of public business at present, that he must oppose the motions now made, as, in his opinion, they ought not to pass. Unless Gentlemen, therefore, could assign some strong reason for their request, he thought the House at this time ought not to grant them. On this account he should move, "That no Gentleman have leave to go out of town till after Thursday."
 A short conversation here ensued, in which Mr *Powys*, Mr *Pitt*, Sir William *Cunningham*, and other members, joined; after which the motion was put, and the House divided, when there appeared,

Ayes,	82
Noes,	33
Majority,	—55

Mr *Eden* then observed, that as, besides the call of the House, the ballot for the County of Buckingham was to come on the next day, and as the important business of the Parliamentary Reform was fixed for Wednesday, he thought the further consideration of the Irish business after that day ought to be deferred till after the Easter recess.

Mr *Pitt* said, that as very little progress could be made in it on Thursday, and as he likewise had evidence which he wished to be examined previous to its final discussion, he had no objection that the further consideration of the business should be put off.

The order of the day was read for the House to be put into a Committee this day on the Irish trade propositions. The same was upon motion ordered to be discharged, and the Committee adjourned to Thursday the 31st instant.

Mr *Pigott* and Mr *Garrow* were desired to come to the bar, when the former of these gentlemen, in a short speech, opened the case he meant to substantiate, and called Mr *Walker* as a witness in support of it. Mr *Walker* underwent a long examination, in the course of which he was led to an explanation of his evidence as it appears in the printed report before the Committee of Privy Council. This part of his examination was extremely curious and interesting; but, having extended his evidence very considerably, a few minutes before eleven Mr *Fox* rose, and observed, that the Committee must see the utter impossibility of their being able to go through the examination of all the witnesses to be called in support of the petition, that night, or even to finish that of the witnesses at the bar, whose evidence had been diverted a good deal from the main object of his having been called upon to give the House his testimony. He submitted it, therefore, to the judgment of the House, and had already been five hours at the bar, it would not be advisable to break off where they were, and adjourn any farther examination till the next day. Mr *Fox* added, that when he suggested this, he did not mean to press it upon the Committee, unless Gentlemen in general approved of it; but as he held the House to stand pretty considerably pledged, by their votes of Friday, to meet the next day and make a ballot, he thought it would rather prove an advantage than not for them to adjourn then, and resume the examination after the ballot to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that there were two points in the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's speech. 1st, The little probability that there was to be able to go through the whole of the examination that would be necessary that evening. To that proposition he was ready to accede, and therefore willing to consent to adjourn, because undoubtedly it would be impossible for them to go through the whole of the examination, and because he had many new heads of evidence to state, and fresh witnesses to call to prove them; before the Committee could be ripe to come to any decisive vote upon the subject. With regard to the second point, viz. the advantage of adjourning then, in order to secure a ballot the next day, that was an essential consideration indeed; and a reason that weighed very forcibly on his mind. To obtain a ballot the next day was exceedingly desirable, and what he by all means wished. He was therefore willing to consent to adjourn; but he must beg the Committee to hold it in mind, that it was expected they would exert themselves, and do their utmost to make a ballot the next day, in order that the call might take place, and the Committee be afterwards resumed. He urged this very strenuously, as he observed there stood a very important business that would necessarily lead to considerable discussion, and take up a pretty deal of time on the day after the next day. He concluded with moving, that the Chairman ask leave to sit again the next day.

The Committee was accordingly adjourned, and the House being resumed, rose immediately.

From the London Papers, March 22.

L O N D O N.

By intelligence from the Hague, which arrived this day, we hear, the States General having, on the 9th instant, collected the votes of the Seven Provinces, have sent an ultimate answer to the demands of the Emperor, of which they have unanimously declared their refusal, as derogatory to the honour of the States as an independent sovereignty. Copies of the same are given to all the foreign ministers resident here, and sent to the several Courts, with whom the States are in alliance, &c.

We hear from Ostend, that placards are arrived there from Brussels, which are putting up in all the principal parts of Austrian Flanders, instructing the magistrates to take into custody all idlers, and such persons as cannot give a good account of themselves, and to commit them to the common goal, where it is to be proposed to them to enlist in the Emperor's army; on refusal of which they are to be proceeded against as spies.

A gentleman who arrived from France last Friday says, that he visited Toulon, Brest, Nantes, Bourdeaux, and Rochelle, at all which ports they are very busy in the dock-yards, building and repairing ships as if they were upon the eve of a war. He also says, that at those ports he met with many Americans,

who declared their intention, that if the Dutch went to war, they would enter into their service either by sea or land.

Dr Farmer, Librarian of Cambridge, who is delegated by that University, to attend to their interests, which are so imminently threatened by the new system, has had a conference with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which he was informed exactly as the manufacturers were severally told before, that a provision would be made for the security of the literary privileges of the Universities; and at the same time, the Minister informed the Doctor, that it was his wish to give the most complete security to literary property in general; and the book-sellers should have the opportunity to draw their own clause, and to suggest what measures it would be necessary to adopt, to prevent the evils with which their trade was menaced by the new system.

We are assured, that Mr Macklin has made the most advantageous engagement for his summer's expedition to Ireland, ever known in theatrical history. The manager has agreed to pay this lively veteran forty pounds per night for ten nights.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MARCH 22.

Bank Stock, shut.	India Stock, shut.
5 per cent. Stock, 88½ a ¼.	3 per cent. Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 73½	India Bonds, paid, —
opening.	Ditto unpaid, 3 a 2 disc.
3 per cent. con. 55½ a ¼.	Navy Bills, —
3 per cent. red. shut, 56½ op.	Exchequer Bills, —
3 per cent. 1736, —	
Long Ann. 16 13-16ths.	
Short Ann. 1778, 11 13-16ths.	
South Sea Stock, —	
3 per cent. Old Ann. shut.	
Ditto New Ann. 54½.	

EDINBURGH.

Extra of a letter from London, March 22.
 HOUSE OF LORDS.

"In the House of Lords, the Earl of *Effingham*, their Lordships having been summoned on the occasion, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, similar to that moved by his Lordship last year. After a short conversation thereon, and the Lord Chancellor throwing out that he would have no objection to the bill, provided it was so modified as to prevent the fraudulent debtor from being relieved, the noble Lord agreed to decline presenting the bill, which his Lordship had printed in his hand, with a view of offering one agreeable to the learned Lord's ideas, immediately after the ensuing recess.

The second reading was then moved by Lord *Sidney*, of the bill for appointing Commissioners to enquire into the fees of public officers.

Lord *Loughborough* was pointedly against the principle of the bill, being of opinion, that the head of every office was, and would be found competent to decide upon the abuses in it, and to remove the same. The learned Lord also thought, that the powers given this new commission were too great and extensive for any body of men to have. His Lordship approved of the appointment of the Commissioners of Accounts, and thought they had rendered the public much service; but denied that there was any comparison between that and the commission under their Lordships consideration. The one was an answer to a question, and the other, the one in question, had powers given them of so vast an extent, that they were under no sort of controul. They were to make their report to the Treasury; and hence the learned Lord drew their Lordships attention to a new and dangerous species of influence; for as the Board of Treasury was under no controul, they would be left perfectly at liberty to remove any abuse, or wink at it, just as the officer committing it might or might not prove a friend or favourite. His Lordship observed, that by an act of William III. all public officers took an oath, that they would not take any other fees than the mere fees of office; and, by the new commission, the very power given by it to the Commissioners, was to examine those officers upon oath, whether they had taken exorbitant fees, or not, by which they might, by answering the question, be drawn into a direct crimination of themselves, as it was not to be supposed, that there were any public officers who did not take more than the established fees of office. At least, his Lordship thought it unfair, and highly improper, that such a question should be put to public officers to be answered upon oath. The learned Lord here took occasion to remark, that in no country were fewer abuses practised in public offices, since, however frequent the changes in administration might be, and they were, every one knew, pretty frequent, it was never known that officers of a subordinate degree were ever dismissed. The learned Lord again took notice of the sovereign powers given the new Commissioners, which were competent, he said, to the summoning before them a Secretary of State, and he wished to know how the noble Lord (Lord *Sidney*) would feel himself, should they summon any officer or clerk under him, as to any abuse pretended to have been committed. For his part, he should be, not a little hurt on such an occasion; and from what he knew of the Commissioners, he should think a Secretary of State as well qualified as they were, to examine into any abuse of the officer he presided over. The noble Lord also stated the First Lord of the Admiralty, as equally subject to their power, and enlarged much upon these heads with great strength of argument. He said, he knew not where there power might lead to. It was true it might be ended by death, but that the King could appoint others in the room of those that might die; and another thing he could not but impress strongly on their Lordships minds was, that no redress could be had by an individual they might injure. The learned Lord also stated the commission as a general censure of office, and a strong implication of a general breach of public confidence. His Lordship also mentioned the names of Sir John *Dick*, Mr *Mollison*, and Mr *Baring*, as the three Commissioners, and thought that, however great their abilities might be, they could not be so well qualified to trace the abuse of an office, as the head of it, as they had not only to learn what the abuse was, but also how to find it out. He instanced Sir John *Dick* and Mr *Mollison* as Comptrollers of the Army, and thought that sufficient employment fully for them, as the Commissioners of Accounts had found the army extraordinary too much for them, and had therefore referred them to the Comptrollers. The noble Lord observed, that persons most at leisure ought to be appointed when the bill came before a Committee, in which stage his Lordship threatened it with his further opposition, as several of the clauses stood in need of very material attention.

Lord *Sidney* observed, that the clauses might undergo the necessary attentions when the bill should come before a Committee, and if any noble Lord would mention any name more

it to be inserted than those already in it, it would be open for him to do it. The noble Lord defended the principle, or tendency of the bill, and thought it calculated to reform the abuse of office. With respect to there being no punishment annexed to the bill, he never knew of a Parliamentary commission having any thing of the kind in it, nor did he think it conveyed any censure on those who held situations in the public offices.

"Lord Loughborough rose in reply, and said, that he meant no more, than that the bill reflected on the *superiors* of public offices, as it supposed them incapable of reforming their own abuses.

"The Duke of Manchester approved of the principle of the bill, but disliked two clauses, one of which went to the calling for all books and papers, and the other to authorise the Commissioners to enjoin and require the Sheriffs, &c. to be aiding and assisting them in bringing all persons before them.

"The Lord Chancellor having quitted the Woolstack, observed, that as the principle of the bill seemed to have their Lordships approbation, the clauses might be so modified as to meet the ideas of those that opposed them. In answer to the learned Lord, with respect to compelling persons to take an oath, they had the same redress as was in the case of bankrupts, who were not obliged to answer interrogatories upon oath to criminate themselves, and who, if committed in that case for contempt, might have their *habeas*, and bring their action; so that the common law, as it stood, was all that would be required. In answer to the noble Duke, as to the enjoining the Sheriffs, &c. his Lordship said, it meant nothing more than the mere form. They were to serve the parties with notice of attendance, and if they refused it, there was an end of the matter. The learned Lord then went into a general defence of the bill, which he stated as highly necessary, the public officers having from *fees* got to *gratuitous*, and into a variety of other abuses, which called loudly for reform.

"The Duke of Manchester was not satisfied with the learned Lord's explanation, and read the two objectionable clauses, and wished to know, if the Sheriffs, &c. would, or would not, have power to seize upon a man's papers and person?

"No reply was given.

"Viscount Stormont went partly over the same ground as the Noble Lord (Lord Loughborough) and pronounced the bill replete with *inquisitorial* powers never before known in this country, while the business meant to be done by the Commissioners might be much better executed by the heads of the offices where abuses might be found.

"The bill was then read a second time, and committed for the first Thursday after the recess; and the House adjourned."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"As soon as the Speaker took the chair to-day, the Serjeant at Arms was sent round to the different committee rooms, in search of members; but notwithstanding one hundred and fifty were collected together, not one hundred could be found qualified to proceed to ballot for a committee for trying the controverted election for the County of Bucks. Out of the above number, fifty-three were found *disqualified*; and at five o'clock, till which time the business continued, the House adjourned.

"In the course of some conversation, that took place during the above, it was understood from Mr Pitt, the call of the House would most certainly be enforced to-morrow."

On Sunday last, Mrs Jackson was safely delivered of a daughter at her house in St James's Square.

Died at Eddertown, on the 16th March, after a tedious illness, the Rev. Mr Joseph Munro, minister of that parish, in the 71st year of his age, and 43d of his ministry. His relations and friends at a distance will please accept of this notification of his decease.

On Wednesday the 23d instant, at a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians here, Doctor William Farquharson, physician in Paisley, was unanimously admitted a licentiate.

Thursday, the Magistrates had under their consideration a complaint at the instance of the undertaker for the public lamps of this city, and the Procurator-Fiscal, against a military gentleman, for breaking and destroying one of the public lamps on the Bridge. For this deliberate, wanton attack, and insult against the police, he was fined in five guineas.

We are sorry to mention, that, notwithstanding the several well-timed and well written strictures, which lately appeared in this paper, animadverting on the impropriety of conduct of a certain set of gentlemen, they still incline to draw upon themselves the attention of the public. On Thursday night, some of these would-be-thought fine gentlemen chose to exhibit themselves in the Theatre-Royal in characters very unlike those which they wished to assume. Having got themselves much intoxicated, they rambled into the Theatre between the play and farce, and, after knocking down, and otherwise maltreating the box-keepers, and other servants belonging to the house, thought proper, likewise, to insult the audience with most opprobrious language.—It will, however, be some consolation to the frequenters of this most rational of all amusements to be informed, that the culprits in this scene of riot and disorder are all well known, and stand a fair chance of being punished according to their deserts. Last night, three of them were examined before the Magistrates, when the Lord Provost attended in person. On Monday, it is proposed to examine the other gentlemen concerned; after which, if they do not submit themselves to the Magistrates, a proof will be led against them, when, we have no doubt, such penalties will be inflicted as to deter them and their boon-companions from committing such outrages in future.

The Guildry and Corporations of Dunfermline have prepared and signed a petition with many hundred names, praying to be heard by counsel against the Irish Resolutions.

The Minister, after so long amusing the manufacturers of this country, with hopes that these resolutions would be altered and modified to their wishes, having at length explicitly declared, that they must stand or fall in their *present form*, it can be supposed, that the other manufacturing towns of Scotland will allow themselves to be a moment longer deceived in a *delusion* which the Minister has, in the House of Commons, expressly declared he will hold equal to a direct *appropriation* of sacrifice which he is about to make, of their industry and life, to the turbulence and rapacity of Ireland.

It must give every sincere well-wisher to this country the particular pleasure to be informed for certain, that there is to be immediately erected, by the Mess. Birtwhistles, late of Yorkshire, now of this country, at the village of Gatehouse, the estate of James Murray of Broughton, Esq; in the warty of Kirkcudbright, a most extensive cotton-spinning manufactory, which will give employment to some hundreds of

people, and which, it is hoped, will be the means of introducing that valuable and important branch of manufacture into this part of the country. The beautiful and pleasant village of Gatehouse is admirably situated for this or any other branch of manufacture, from its vicinity to the sea, with which it communicates by the river and bay of Ffest, from the great road betwixt Carlisle and Portpatrick passing through it, and from the great plenty and cheapness of provisions in the neighbourhood. The situation of this place is nearly in the center of that district, which reaches from the head of the Solway Frith to the town of Ayr, comprehending an extent of near 200 miles, in which Mr Knox very justly observes, that there is not at present a single branch of manufacture established. From this, and other erections of the same kind now going on, it is hoped that we may soon expect to see the cotton manufacture firmly established in Scotland. We congratulate this country on the acquisition of the Mess. Birtwhistles, who have both the spirit and abilities to introduce new branches of manufacture into it; and we sincerely hope their example will be followed by others. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr Murray's zeal and patriotism, to have this important branch of manufacture fixed upon his estate: And much more might be said upon this subject, were not that Gentleman's public spirit universally known, whose house, gardens, policies, and extensive improvements, are the ornament and pride of the south of Scotland.

It is with pleasure also we inform the public, that the great cotton-mill, lately erected over the Kelving by that enterprising and industrious manufacturer Mr William Gillespie, is now set a-going: A specimen of the yarn, which we have seen, is unusually fine for a first essay, will sell from 20 s. to 25 s. a pound, and will make a cloth capable of bearing any ornament. This makes the fourth cotton mill erected in and about Glasgow. This, and the other mills of the same nature, erected and erecting in Scotland, will prove of the greatest advantage to our manufactures.

On Wednesday last, at mid-day, a fire broke out in a very elegant house in Falkirk, not yet finished, belonging to Mr James Walker there, which was entirely consumed. Happily the premises were insured in the Sun Fire Office last week. Much praise is due to the Magistrates and neighbours, particularly to Charles Galscoigne, Esq; who sent the fire-engine from Carron, along with a number of hands, to extinguish the flames; by whose activity and exertions the fire was prevented from spreading farther. It is supposed to have arisen from a fire of wood, for the use of the wrights employed in finishing the house.

On Friday the 18th instant, the presbytery of Paisley admitted the Rev. Mr Monteath jun. of Houston, to be minister of the parish of Neilston, to the general satisfaction of all concerned; Archibald Spiers, Esq; patron of said parish, having generously given them liberty to choose their own pastor.

On Saturday last, the Gentlemen of the Glasgow Hunt having let out a bagged fox about four miles to the eastward of that city, and having run him upwards of six miles upon heavy ground, he took the Clyde, the dogs following; in consequence of which the huntsman and a gentleman also followed. The

of the water, and the height of the banks, being then at the back of Bothwell Castle, thought it most proper to throw himself from his horse, and swam ashore, at the same time desiring the huntsman to do the same; but he persevering in keeping his horse, was unfortunately drowned. The horse was cast ashore about a mile below. The body of the huntsman was found on Sunday.

Same day, another melancholy accident happened: A boy diverting himself in a boat at the Broomielaw, fell over board, and was drowned. The body, notwithstanding the most diligent search, is not yet found.

Late on Saturday evening, as George Dun stocking-frame maker, and James Sandilands wright, with a woman in their company, were coming from Pollokshaws to Glasgow, near the former place they met with one David MacLachlan and another person. MacLachlan endeavouring to use the woman rudely, brought on a scuffle, in which he received several wounds, of which he died in a few hours. Dun and Sandilands are committed to prison.

Wednesday, the master of a sloop was fined in five pounds sterling by Bailie Hutton, upon an information laid against him for heaving out ballast into the river, two miles below Glasgow. This determination shews what future offenders may expect to meet with.

Wednesday, James Keir, pursuant to a sentence of the Magistrates, was whipped, by the common hangman, through the principal streets of Glasgow, for robbing John Andrew, horse-dealer from Kilmarnock, as mentioned in a former paper.

The Hope, Barbour, is arrived at St Kitt's, from Clyde. Aurora, Montgomerie, at Tortola, from Bristol. Blandford, Troop, was spoke with, the 2d inst. off Cape Clear, all well.

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday night, Mrs YATES appeared at the Theatre-Royal, in the character of the Duchess of Braganza. Mr Colman has well observed of our modern tragedies, that in them there are

No scenes where genuine passion runs to waste,
But all hedged in by clouds of modern taste!
Each tragedy laid out like garden grounds,
One circling gravel marks its narrow bounds.
Lillo's plantations were of forest growth,
Shakespeare's the same—great Nature's hand in both!

In our modern milk-and-water productions, (such as Braganza) we in vain expect to find that genius, or to be moved with those feelings, which are excited by the tragic scenes of Shakespeare, Lillo, Rowe, or Otway. Mrs Yates made the most of her character on Thursday night: This veteran of the stage still retains very vigorous powers. She was received with great applause by a very brilliant and crowded audience.—Mr Woods, who seems to receive fresh animation from the accession of every capital performer, played the part of Velasquez inimitably well.—Mrs Yates appears in the character of Lady Macbeth this night.

MEMBERS for the ensuing GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Presbytery of Glasgow. Rev. Mess. Robert Balfoer, William Lockhart, Glasgow; James Furlong, Rutherglen; Joseph Hodgkin, Carmunnock.—Ministers: Professor Anderson, Mr John Tennant—Elders. Presbytery of Paisley. Rev. Mess. Collin Campbell, Renfrew; John Snodgrass, Paisley; John Monteath jun. Neilston.—Ministers: Mess. John Hadaway merchant, Leith; John Ferguson merchant, Paisley—Elders.

Copy of a letter from the Burgh of Innerkeithing, to the Secretary of the Committee of Citizens of Edinburgh.

S I R,
Innerkeithing, March 10. 1785.
AT a meeting of the Guild-brothers, Trades, Trades-Deacons, and Burgesses of this place, it was unanimously resolved to join the other burghs of Scotland in the proposed application to Parliament for a reform of the present mode of electing Town-Councillors and Representatives, which has been already sufficiently exposed by the advertisements of these burghs.

They will only add, that they have an equal detestation of the present constitution of the burghs, and will contribute every thing in their power to tear it up by the root.

They have ordered us, Sir, likewise to inclose you the mode of reform they wish to adopt, but will cheerfully agree to any reasonable plan settled by a majority of the burghs, whether it differ from theirs or not; but they earnestly wish, that the delegates from all the burghs would digest, without delay, a plan that might suit the whole.—Signed, by appointment,

ANDREW SWINTON, Preses.

JOHN MILLAR, Secretary.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, March 25.—Christian, Lees, from Stornaway with kelp; Lady Charlotte, Ferrier, from Glasgow, with oak plank; Earl of Caillies, Kennedy, from Dundee, with linseed, &c.; Providence, Jones, from Alloa, with coals.
SAILED, 26.—Friends, Robertson, for Kinningsburgh, with coals; Endeavour, Boyd for Marshall, for London, with goods.

This day was published,
BY WILLIAM CREECH,
THE SECOND EDITION, PRICE THREEPENCE,

PARTICULAR CONSEQUENCES of Mr ORDE'S IRISH RESOLUTIONS, to the Landed, Manufacturing, and Trading Interest of Scotland; and General Consequences of them to the British Empire.

Also, this morning was published,

THE EIGHTH NUMBER OF

THE LOUNGER.

N. B. The Second Edition of the former numbers may now be had.

To be LET, and entered into at Whitfriday next,

THE WEST PORT INN, presently possessed

by Mr John Ogg, consisting of seven fire rooms, kitchen, cellars, stables for about sixteen horses, a large hay loft, with a good pump well at the stables, and other conveniences, situated near the Port, well adapted either for a stables or horse-dealer.

For particulars, apply to Hugh Inglis wigmaker, West Port.

A LEASE OF MUSSELBURGH MILLS.

To be LET by public roup for three years from and after the 26th May 1785, at Musselburgh, within the Town-Hall there, upon Friday the 22d April next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, THE THREE MILLS of Musselburgh, viz the Sheriff Mill, the West Mill, and the Sea Mill, with the Melures, Knavehip, &c. belonging to the said Mills. As also the 8-9ths of the melures of Brunstain Mill; all in one lot.

The conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of Mr Thomas Thomson Town clerk of Musselburgh, and a copy thereof in the hands of Mr Harry Guthrie writer in Edinburgh.

SALE OF HOUSES, &c. IN KELSO.

To be SOLD by public roup at Kelso, upon Wednesday the 6th day of April next 1785, That HALF TENEMENT of LAND, with the Clois and pertinents thereof; as also the Old House commonly called the VAULT, both lying in the Town of Kelso. And likewise the 10th part of the said Small Dwelling-Houses fronting the street, thereto adjoining; of which tack there is upwards of 30 years yet to run, and the subjects bring annually a very considerable sum above the landlords rent.

The titles of the subjects, rental, and, articles of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Edward Bruce writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and copies of the rental and a titles of sale are also lodged with Mr Patrick Pantoun writer in Kelso; either of whom will inform as to other particulars, and to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain previous to the day of sale may apply.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Heritable Subjects which belonged to WILLIAM BELL Writer and Land Surveyor, having been sold by Henry Johnston Wylie, writer in Edinburgh, trustee for the said William Bell and his Creditors; such of the Creditors as have not yet lodged their grounds of debt, are hereby requested to lodge the same, and affidavits thereon, with the said Henry Johnston Wylie, on or before the 20th April next; certifying those who fail that they will not draw any share in the division of the funds. Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN GIBB, late of Edinburgh, in Stirling-shire.

THAT upon the application of the said John Gibb, and of William Wylie, maltster in Little Kerse, one of his Creditors, the Lord Elker, Ordinary officiating on the bills, did, upon the 24th day of March current, sequester the whole real and personal estate of the said John Gibb, and appointed his Creditors to meet in the house of Elizabeth King-Gibb, inn-keeper at Polmont, upon Saturday the 2d day of April next, at 12 o'clock mid-day, in order to chuse an interim factor, in terms of the Statute of which this notice is given, that all concerned may attend.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of Mess. JAMES ROBERTSON and COMPANY, Merchants in Portferry; and of ALEXANDER ROBERTSON a partner of said Company, as an individual.

MR WILLIAM KEITH, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the real and personal estate of the said James Robertson and Company, and Alexander Robertson, hereby intimates to the Creditors, that in terms of the late bankrupt act, passed in the 23d year of his present Majesty, he has made up a state of the bankrupts effects that have been converted into money, and a state of the debts which have been proved and lodged with him, with a scheme of division of the free produce of the money so recovered, and a general state of the bankrupts affairs; all which will lie open in the hands of Harry Davidson writer to the signet, for the inspection of the Creditors or their agents, until the 27th of May next.

The Trustee also hereby gives notice, that in terms of the Statute, a general meeting of the said Creditors, is to be held within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 27th May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of their giving such orders as appear necessary for the future management of the affairs, and to receive payment of the first dividend.

To be LET, for one or more years, as shall be agreed on, and entered at or before Whitfriday next.

THE HOUSE OF POTTERHILL, at the east

end of the Bridge of Perth, with the office-houses, gardens, greens, and policy, which are nearly four acres in extent, as possessed by the late Mr Mercer Sheriff-substitute of Perth-shire. The House is large and commodious, consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room, parlour, and library on the lower storey, with sunk cellars under it. The middle storey consists of five bed-rooms, and the upper storey of two bed-rooms and apartments for servants. And there is a back jamb, which contains a large kitchen, laundry, milk-house, and other apartments for servants. The offices consist of stables, barn, byre, brew house, chaff-house, and other conveniences, and the whole is in complete repair.

The house is pleasantly situated on the rising ground at the east end of the bridge of Perth, at a proper distance from the river; of which, and of the town, bridge, and whole country round, it commands a most delightful prospect.

There will likewise be LET, along with the house, &c. about ten acres of arable ground, part of which has been sown with wheat. One field is laid down in grass, and the rest is prepared for feed, which will be sown in the proper season.

For particulars, apply to James Beveridge writer in Edinburgh, or James Paton writer in Perth.

